

LONDON-WEST MIDLANDS ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Volume 5 | Technical Appendices

CFA25 | Castle Bromwich and Bromford

Data appendix (AQ-001-025)

Air quality

November 2013

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High Speed Two (HS2) Limited, Eland House, Bressenden Place, London SW1E 5DU

Details of how to obtain further copies are available from HS₂ Ltd.

Telephone: 020 7944 4908

General email enquiries: HS2enquiries@hs2.org.uk

Website: www.hs2.org.uk

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Appendix AQ-001-025

Environmental topic:	Air quality	AQ
Appendix name:	Data appendix	001
Community forum area:	Castle Bromwich and Bromford	025

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The air quality appendices for the Castle Bromwich and Bromford community forum area (CFA25) comprise:
 - discussion of the policy framework (Section 2);
 - baseline air quality data (Section 3);
 - dust impact evaluation and risk rating (Section 4); and
 - air quality assessment road traffic (Section 5).
- 1.1.2 Maps referred to throughout the air quality appendix are contained in the Volume 5 air quality map book.

2 Policy framework

- 2.1.1 The Castle Bromwich and Bromford air quality study area is located within the administrative areas of Birmingham City Council and Solihull Metropolitan borough Council. At the local level, both local planning authorities within the study area have policies that seek to limit pollution levels, improve air quality and reduce emissions from development.
- The Birmingham Unitary Development Plan (BUDP) (2005) includes policies 3.77 and 3.78 indicating the Birmingham City Council (BCC) is committed to improving air quality through modes of transport that reduce the impact of travel on air quality.¹
- The Birmingham Unitary Development Plan, currently under consultation (to replace the BUDP), will include policies specific to air quality. These state that consideration must be given to air quality for projects within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs), and where applicable mitigation must be sought to reduce the significant effects of development on any AQMA objectives.
- 2.1.4 The Solihull Unitary Development Plan (SUDP) (2006) sets policies to ensure that any new development contributes positively towards the council's environmental objectives. This includes considering the implications of new developments on air quality as part of ENV15.²
- 2.1.5 The Solihull Draft Local Plan (SDLP) (2012) will replace parts of the SUDP when adopted. The SDLP sets out plans for future development in the Borough.³ Even though there is no policy specifically targeting air quality, the importance of improving air quality in the Borough is addressed in policies P12 regarding resource management, P14 regarding amenity and P9 with regards to climate change.

¹ Birmingham City Council (BCC) (2005). Birmingham Unitary Development Plan. BCC.

² Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council (SMBC) (2006). *Solihull Unitary Development Plan*. SMBC.

³ Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council (SMBC) (2012). Solihull Draft Local Plan - Shaping a Sustainable Future - Local Development Framework - Pre-Submission Draft. SMBC.

3 Baseline air quality data

3.1 Existing air quality

Local authority review and assessment information

- 3.1.1 BCC has declared an AQMA for NO2 and PM10 that covers its entire administrative area. BCC has implemented an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) aimed at improving air quality.⁴
- 3.1.2 To date, SMBC have not declared an AQMA anywhere within their administrative area.

Local air quality monitoring data

- 3.1.3 Monitoring sites within the study area that are considered relevant for this assessment are shown in Map AQ-o1-o25 (Volume 5). The following sections provide a summary of the recorded pollutant concentrations at these sites.
- 3.1.4 The pollutant concentrations can be compared to the air quality standards:
 - 40μg/m³ as an annual mean for NO2 and PM10;
 - 200µg/m³ one-hour mean for NO2 not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year (equivalent to the 99.8th percentile of the one-hour mean);
 - 50μg/m³ 24-hour mean for PM10 not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year (equivalent to the 90.4th percentile of the 24-hour mean); and
 - 25μg/m³ as an annual mean for PM2.5.

Continuous monitoring

3.1.5 This section summarises the results from the continuous monitoring sites that are considered relevant for the assessment of air quality in this study area.

Table 1: Annual mean pollutant concentrations recorded at continuous monitoring sites 5	j

Pollutant	Annual mean o	Annual mean concentrations (μg/m³) ⁶						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012			
BCC Birmingham Tyburn roadside (411577, 290491)								
NO ₂	No data*	47	51	45	No data			
PM10	No data*	20	20	24	No data			
BCC Birmingha	am Tyburn urban bac	kground (411592, 2	90440)		<u> </u>			
NO ₂	31	32	37	34	No data			
PM10	18	20	25	23	No Data			

^{*} No data was reported for this site in this year

⁴ Birmingham City Council (BCC) (2011). *Air Quality Action Plan*. BCC.

⁵ Birmingham City Council (BCC) (2013). West Midlands Air Quality Group [Online]. Available at: http://www.wmair.org [Accessed: August 2013]

⁶ Where no data is listed, there is currently no publicly available data for that pollutant for that year.

Table 2: Number of hours when hourly mean NO2 concentrations exceed 200µg/m³ at continuous monitoring sites^{7,8}

Site Number of exceedances of hourly mean NO2 standard ⁹						
2008 2009 2010 2011						
BCC Birmingham Tyburn roadside	No data	0	1	0	No data	
BCC Birmingham Tyburn urban background	0	0	7	0	No data	

Table 3: Number of days when daily mean PM10 concentrations exceed 50µg/m³ at continuous monitoring sites 10,11

Site	Number of exceedances of daily mean PM10 standard12					
	2008	2010	2011	2012		
BCC Birmingham Tyburn roadside	No data	0	0	0	No data	
BCC Birmingham Tyburn urban background	No data	0	0	0	No data	

Diffusion tubes

3.1.6 This section summarises the results from the diffusion tube sites that are considered relevant for the assessment of air quality in this study area.

Table 4: Annual mean NO2 concentrations recorded at diffusion tube monitoring sites¹³

Site Ordnance Annual mean NO2 concentrations (µg/m³)						
	Survey coordinates	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
BCC Birmingham Tyburn	411592, 290438	31	35	42	33	No data

Background pollutant concentrations

3.1.7 Estimates of background air quality have been taken from Defra maps. 14 Current background NO2 concentrations are in excess of the air quality standard at some locations across the western section of the study area. Current background NO2

 $^{^7}$ 99.8th percentile of hourly mean NO₂ concentrations ($\mu g/m^3$) not available

⁸ Birmingham City Council (BCC) (2013). West Midlands Air Quality Group [Online]. Available at: http://www.wmair.org [Accessed: August 2013] 9 Where no data is listed, there is currently no publicly available data available for that pollutant for that year.

^{10 90.4}th percentile of daily mean PM10 concentrations (µg/m3) not available

¹¹ Birmingham City Council (BCC) (2013). West Midlands Air Quality Group [Online]. Available at: http://www.wmair.org [Accessed: August 2013]

¹² Where no data is listed, there is currently no publicly available data for that pollutant for that year.

¹³ Birmingham City Council (BCC) (2013). West Midlands Air Quality Group [Online]. Available at: http://www.wmair.org [Accessed: August 2013]

14 Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). 2010 Based Background Maps for NOx, NO2 and PM10 [Online]. Available at: http://laqm.defra.gov.uk/maps/maps2010.html

concentrations range from between 40 μ g/m³ in the west of the study area and 20 μ g/m³ in the east of the study area. Background PM10 concentrations are well below the air quality standard throughout the air quality study area, ranging from between 16 μ g/m³ and 25 μ g/m³ in 2012.

Local emission sources

3.1.8 The main source of pollution within the study area is road vehicles. Major roads include the M6 motorway, the A38 Kingsbury Road/Tyburn Road, A4040 Bromford Lane, A47 Fort Parkway, the A452 and the A452 Cheater Road. Other emission sources include the permitted part A processes located within the industrial areas of study area, including that between the M6 motorway and the A38 Kingsbury Road/Tyburn Road in Bromford. Contributions to local pollutant concentrations made by these industrial installations are included within the background concentrations used in this assessment.

3.2 Receptors

Human

Construction phase

- There are a number of human receptors in the study area that are close to construction areas. The receptors closest to dust-generating activities and/or traffic routes used during the construction of the Proposed Scheme have been included in this assessment.
- 3.2.2 For the construction dust assessment, these include properties located on B4118 Birmingham Road, Lanchester Way, Parkfield Drive, Spitfire Way, Blenheim Way, Javelin Avenue, Kingsleigh Drive and Cadbury Drive. The position of the representative receptors of greatest risk of dust effects are indicated on Map AQ-02-25-01 (Volume 5).
- 3.2.3 For the construction traffic assessment, the representative receptors considered are located on Tyburn Road, Bromford Drive and Chillinghome Road in Bromford, Avery Croft, Bader Walk and Concorde Drive in Castle Vale, and Kingsleigh Drive, Crawshaws Road, Chadhunt Close and Lanchester Way in Castle Bromwich (Map AQ-01-025).

Operational phase

3.2.4 Similar to the construction phase, human receptors during the operation of the Proposed Scheme have been selected due to their proximity to affected roads. The representative receptors considered are located on Tyburn Road, Bromford Drive and Chillinghome Road in Bromford, and Kingsleigh Drive, Crawshaws Road, Chadhunt Close and Lanchester Way in Castle Bromwich.

Ecological

Construction phase

3.2.5 Park Hall nature reserve is a locally designated ecological site within the Castle Bromwich and Bromford area. It has been considered in the construction dust

assessment. There are no nationally or European designated ecological receptors within the Castle Bromwich and Bromford area.

Operational phase

3.2.6 There are no nationally or European designated ecological receptors within the Castle Bromwich and Bromford area.

4 Dust impact evaluation and risk rating

4.1.1 The following sections provide details of the assessment of construction impacts following the Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) guidance. Where considered useful to identify receptors and their relationship to the construction activity, a specific figure is provided.

Table 5: Evaluation and risk rating of construction activities

Activity	Distance to nearest receptor	Dust emission class	Dust risk category	Sensitivity of surrounding area	Magnitude of impact	Principal justifications
Properties around I	Plank Lane / B4118 Birmingham	Road (Volume 5, Map AQ-0	01-025)			
Demolition	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No demolition works within 350m of properties
Earthworks	180 m	Large	Medium	Low	Negligible	No properties with 100m of the earthworks Total site area >10,000m ² No dwellings within 20m
Construction	240 m	Small	Negligible	Low	Negligible	No properties with 100m of the earthworks No on-site concrete batching
Trackout	<20 M	Large	High	Low	Negligible	Properties within 20m Assumption of >100 Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDV) trips per day

¹⁵ Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) (2011). Guidance on the assessment of the impacts of construction on air quality and the determination of their significance. IAQM.

Activity	Distance to nearest receptor	Dust emission class	Dust risk category	Sensitivity of surrounding area	Magnitude of impact	Principal justifications
Park Hall nature res	serve (Volume 5: Map AQ-01-02	5)				
Demolition	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No demolition works within 100 m of Park Hall nature reserve
Earthworks	<20m	Large	Medium	Medium	Negligible	Earthworks within the Reserve Assumption of >100,000 tonnes of material to be removed
						Locally designated site
Construction	<20M	Large	Medium	Medium	Negligible	Construction works within the Reserve Assumption of total building volume >100,000m³ Locally designated site
Trackout	<20m	Large	Medium	Medium	Negligible	Road used by construction traffic within the Reserve Assumption of >100 HDV trips per day Locally designated site
Properties along La	nchester Way (Volume 5: Map A	·Q-01-025)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>
Demolition	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No demolition works within 350m of properties
Earthworks	160m	Large	Medium	Low	Negligible	No properties within 100m of the earthworks

Activity	Distance to nearest	Dust emission class	Dust risk category	Sensitivity of	Magnitude of impact	Principal justifications
	receptor			surrounding area		
Construction	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No properties within 350m of construction works
Trackout	8om	Medium	Low	Low	Negligible	Properties within 50- 100m of a construction route
						Assumption of 25-100 HDV trips per day
Park Hall Academy,	properties along B4118 Birmin	gham Road (Volume 5: Map	AQ-01-025)		-	-
Demolition	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No properties within 350m of demolition works
Earthworks	16om	Large	Medium	Low	Negligible	No properties within 100m of the earthworks Area >10,000m² involved in earthworks
Construction	190m	Medium	Low	Low	Negligible	No properties within 100m of the construction works Assumption total building volume 25,000 - 100,000m ³ Assumed that there will be no on-site concrete batching No dwellings with 20m
Trackout	80 m	Large	Medium	Low	Negligible	Properties with 20m

Activity	Distance to nearest receptor	Dust emission class	Dust risk category	Sensitivity of surrounding area	Magnitude of impact	Principal justifications
	·					Assumption of >100 HDV trips per day
Properties around P	Parkfield Drive (Volume 5: Map /	AQ-01-025)	- 1	- 1	1	
Demolition	26om	Small	Negligible	Low	Negligible	No properties within 200m of demolition works
						Assumption total building volume <20,000m ³
Earthworks	240m	Large	Low	Low	Negligible	No properties within 200m of earthworks
						Total site area >10,000 m²
Construction	250m	Large	Low	Low	Negligible	No properties within 200m of the construction works
						Total building volume >100,000m ³
Trackout	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No properties within 100m of construction vehicle routes
Benwood Court Car	e Home, properties along Spitfi	ire Way and Blenheim Way	 (Volume 5: Map AQ-02-025	-01 Figure 25.3)		
Demolition	70m	Small	Low	Medium	Negligible	No properties within 20m of demolition works
						Total building volume <20,000m ³
						Suburban area
Earthworks	8om	Large	Medium	Medium	Negligible	No properties within 50m

Activity	Distance to nearest receptor	Dust emission class	Dust risk category	Sensitivity of surrounding area	Magnitude of impact	Principal justifications
	·					of earthworks
						Total site area >10,000m²
						Suburban area
Construction	8om	Large	Medium	Medium	Negligible	No properties within 50m of construction works
						Total building volume >100,000m ³
						Suburban area
Trackout	<20M	Large	High	High	Slight Adverse	Properties within 20m
						Assumption of >100 HDV trips per day
						10-100 dwellings within 20m
Properties along Jav	velin Avenue and Farnborough	Road (Volume 5: Map AQ-o:		 		
Demolition	200M	Small	Negligible	Medium	Negligible	No properties within 200m of demolition works
Earthworks	140m	Large	Medium	Medium	Negligible	No properties within 100m of earthworks
						Total site area >10,000m²
Construction	140m	Medium	Low	Medium	Negligible	No properties within 100m of construction works
						Total building volume 25,000m ³ - 100,000m ³

Activity	Distance to nearest receptor	Dust emission class	Dust risk category	Sensitivity of surrounding area	Magnitude of impact	Principal justifications
						Suburban area
Trackout	<20M	Large	High	High	Slight adverse	Properties within 20m of construction route
						Assumption of >100 HDV trips per day
						10-100 dwellings within 20m
Properties along Kir	ngsleigh Drive (Volume 5: Map A	AQ-02-025-01 Figure 25.1)			1	
Demolition	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No properties within 350m of demolition works
Earthworks	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No properties within 350m of earthworks
Construction	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	No properties within 350m of construction works
Trackout	100M	Large	Medium	Medium	Negligible	Properties within 20-50m of construction route
						Assumption of >100 HDV trips per day
						No dwellings within 20m
Properties along Ca	dbury Drive (Volume 5: Map AC	1-02-05-01 Figure 25.2)			•	•
Demolition	100M	Small	Low	Medium	Negligible	No properties within 100m of demolition works
						Total building volume >10,000m³

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Activity	Distance to nearest receptor	Dust emission class	Dust risk category	Sensitivity of surrounding area	Magnitude of impact	Principal justifications
						Suburban area
Earthworks	3om	Medium	Medium	Medium	Negligible	No properties within 50m of nearest earthworks Total site area 2,500 - 10,000m ² Suburban area
Construction	130m	Large	Medium	Medium	Negligible	No properties within 100m of construction works Total building volume >100,000m ³ Suburban area
Trackout	<20M	Large	High	High	Slight Adverse	Properties within 20m Assumption of >100 HDV trips per day 10-100 dwellings within 20m

Table 6: Summary of construction dust impacts and effects

Location	Magnitude of impact	Effect of dust-generating activities	Additional mitigation	
Properties around Plank Lane / B4118 Birmingham Road (Volume 5: Map AQ-01-025)	Negligible	Not significant	None required	
Park Hall nature reserve (Volume 5: Map AQ-01-025)	Negligible	Not significant	None required	
Properties along Lanchester Way (Volume 5: Map AQ-01- 025)	Negligible	Not significant	None required	
Park Hall Academy, properties along B4118 Birmingham Road (Volume 5: Map AQ-01-025)	Negligible	Not significant	None required	
Properties around Packfield Drive (Volume 5: Map AQ-01- 025)	Negligible	Not significant	None required	
Benwood Court Care Home, properties along Spitfire Way and Blenheim Way (Volume 5: Map AQ-02-025-01 Figure 25.3)	Slight adverse	Not significant	None required	
Properties along Javelin Avenue and Farnborough Road (Volume 5: Map AQ-02- 025-01, Figure 25.4)	Slight adverse	Not significant	None required	
Properties along Kingsleigh Drive (Volume 5: Map AQ-02- 025-01, Figure 25.1)	Negligible	Not significant	None required	
Properties along Cadbury Drive (Volume 5: Map AQ-02- 025-01, Figure 25.2)	Slight adverse	Not significant	None required	

5 Air quality assessment - road traffic

5.1 Overall assessment approach

- The air quality assessment for road related emissions has used three different approaches based on the scale of changes in traffic and road alignment. Where the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) thresholds detailed in the SMR (Volume 5: Appendix CT-001-000/1) will not be exceeded, any additional assessment is not required as the air quality impacts will be minimal. ¹⁶ If these thresholds are breached, then a quantitative assessment has been carried out.
- If it is considered unlikely that air quality standards will be exceeded and the road configuration is a simple one, then the DMRB screening method has been used to predict changes in air quality. Where there will be a risk of standards being exceeded, where the road layout is considered to be complex or where the use of the DMRB screening method has indicated that there will be a potential exceedance of air quality standards, then the atmospheric dispersion model ADMS-Roads has been used for the assessment. Professional judgment has been used to select the appropriate tool for each area.
- 5.1.3 In this study area both the DMRB screening method and the ADMS-Roads model have been used for the assessment.

5.2 Model inputs and verification

Model parameters for detailed assessment

ADMS-Roads was used for the detailed assessment. A surface roughness length of 1.5m, meteorological site surface roughness length of 0.2m, minimum Monin Obukhov length of 100m and latitude of 52.5 degrees were used in the detailed assessment. All other parameters were model default settings. Meteorological data for the year 2012 from the Birmingham Elmdon monitoring site was used.

Model verification

- Verification has been undertaken using additional data gathered for the assessment using NO2 diffusion tubes at three locations within the Castle Bromwich and Bromford area. The diffusion tubes were located on Tyburn Road (grid ref: 410017, 289999 (Volume 5: Map AQ-01-025, D5), Bromford Drive (grid ref: 412246, 289797 (Volume 5: Map AQ-01-025-E6) and Papyrus Way (grid ref: 413557, 290088 (Volume 5: Map AQ-001-025, E6).
- Verification was undertaken for the base year of 2012 for NO2 comparing monitored and modelled concentrations. The results of this comparison are shown in Table 7.

¹⁶ Highways Agency (HA) (2007). The Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (Volume 11, Section 3, Part 1 Air Quality HA207/07 . HA.

Table 7: Comparison of monitored and modelled NO2 concentrations

Site	Monitored concentration (μg/m³)	Modelled concentration (μg/m³)	Difference [(modelled - monitored)/monitored] *
HS2 Diffusion Tube on Tyburn Road	49	49	0%
HS2 Diffusion Tube on Bromford Drive	50	43	-14%
HS2 Diffusion Tube on Papyrus Way	48	43	-10%

As all modelled NO2 concentrations were within ±25% of the monitored concentrations, no model adjustment was undertaken.

5.3 Construction traffic model

Construction traffic data used in this assessment are detailed in Volume 5: Appendix TR-001-000. Scenarios assessed were without the Proposed Scheme and with the Proposed Scheme (months 30, 35 and 44 of the construction period). The maximum change in months 30, 35 and 44 has been assessed for each of the receptors.

Receptors assessed

5.3.2 Sensitive receptors within 200m of road links which meet the DMRB criteria have been included in the assessment. These are representative of worst-case exposure locations. The assessed receptors are listed in Table 8: Modelled receptors (construction phase) and shown on Map AQ-01-025 (Volume 5).

Table 8: Modelled receptors (construction phase)

Receptor	Description/Location	Ordnance Survey	Scenarios assessed with the
		coordinates	Proposed Scheme
25-1	146 Tyburn Road	410039, 290007	Month 35
25-2	486 Tyburn Road	411305, 290299	Month 35
25-3	546 Tyburn Road	411402, 290449	Month 30
25-4	545 Tyburn Road	411506, 290455	Month 30
25-5	111 Bromford Drive	412281, 289789	Month 35
25-6	94 Chillinghome Road	412827, 289949	Month 44
25-7	9 Bader Walk	413817, 290779	Month 44
25-8	19 Concorde Drive	413912, 290742	Month 44
25-9	39 Avery Croft	413888, 290663	Month 44
25-10	76 Kingsleigh Drive	414491, 290067	Month 44
25-11	31 Crawshaws Road	415193, 290307	Month 44

Receptor	Description/Location	Ordnance Survey	Scenarios assessed with the
		coordinates	Proposed Scheme
25-12	77 Chadshunt Close	415956, 290616	Month 44
25-13	274 Lanchester Way	416926, 290393	Month 44

5.3.3 For receptors located within the Bromford and Castle Vale areas of the study area (25-1-25-9), where roads such as the A38 Kingsbury Road/Tyburn Road, A452 Chester Road and A4040 Bromford Lane are often busy, detailed modelling has been undertaken. For receptors located in the Castle Bromwich area of the study area (25-10-25-13), where the roads considered are not as busy, the DMRB screening method has been undertaken.

Background concentrations

The background concentrations used in the assessment are shown in Table 9:

Background 2017 concentrations at assessed receptors taken from the Defra maps.

Table 9: Background 2017 concentrations at assessed receptors

Receptor (or zone of	Concentrations (µg/m³)					
receptors)	NOx	NO ₂	PM10			
25-1	38.5	24.3	17.9			
25-2	41.3	25.6	18.8			
25-3	41.3	25.6	18.8			
25-4	41.3	25.6	18.8			
25-5	39.5	25.0	19.3			
25-6	39.5	25.0	19.3			
25-7	43.4	26.5	20.1			
25-8	43.4	26.5	20.1			
25-9	43.4	26.5	20.1			
25-10	34.4	22.2	19.2			
25-11	29.8	19.8	18.1			
25-12	29.8	19.8	18.1			
25-13	24.8	17.2	17.6			

DMRB model results

5.3.5 This section provides the summary of the modelled pollutant concentrations for the assessed receptors. The magnitude of change and impact descriptor are also derived following the Environmental Protection UK (EPUK) methodology. 17

Table 10: Summary of DMRB annual mean NO2 results (construction phase)

Receptor	Concentrations (μg/m³)			Change in	Magnitude of change ¹⁸	Impact descriptor
	2012 baseline	2017 without Proposed	2017 with Proposed	concentrations (µg/m³)		
		Scheme	Scheme			
25-10	36.9	31.4	31.5	0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-11	26.8	22.7	22.7	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-12	28.4	23.9	24.0	0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-13	26.4	22.5	22.6	0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible

Table 11: Summary of DMRB annual mean PM10 results (construction phase)

Receptor	Concentrations (μg/m³)			Change in	Magnitude of change	Impact descriptor
	2012 baseline	2017 without Proposed	2017 with Proposed	concentrations (μg/m³)		
		Scheme	Scheme			
25-10	22.1	20.6	20.6	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-11	19.5	18.4	18.4	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-12	19.7	18.6	18.6	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-13	19.3	18.3	18.3	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible

¹⁷ Environmental Protection UK (EPUK), (2010), Development Control: Planning for Air Quality

Detailed modelling results

5.3.6 This section provides the summary of the modelled pollutant concentrations for the assessed receptors. The magnitude of change and impact descriptor are also derived following the Environmental Protection UK (EPUK) methodology. ¹⁷

Table 12: Summary of ADMS-Roads annual mean NO2 results (construction phase)

Receptor	Concentrations (µg/	Concentrations (µg/m³)			Magnitude of change	Impact descriptor
	2012 baseline	2017 without Proposed Scheme	2017 with Proposed Scheme	concentrations (μg/m³)		
25-1	45.8	36.8	36.9	0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-2	42.5	36.2	36.4	0.2	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-3	41.8	35.2	35.2	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-4	39.6	33.4	33.4	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-5	40.1	31.3	31.3	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-6	40.3	31.2	31.2	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-7	48.7	40.8	41.1	0.3	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-8	41.4	34.1	34.3	0.2	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-9	44.7	37.0	37.1	0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible

Table 13: Summary of ADMS-Roads annual mean PM10 results (construction phase)

Receptor	Concentrations (µg/m³)			Change in	Magnitude of change	Impact descriptor
	2012 baseline	o12 baseline 2017 without Proposed 2017 with Proposed		concentrations (μg/m³)	ıcentrations (μg/m³)	
		Scheme	Scheme			
25-1	21.7	20.9	20.9	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-2	21.5	20.8	20.8	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible

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Receptor	Concentrations (μg/r	m ³)		Change in	Magnitude of change	Impact descriptor
	2012 baseline	2017 without Proposed	2017 with Proposed	concentrations (µg/m³)		
		Scheme	Scheme			
25-3	21.4	20.5	20.5	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-4	21.1	20.3	20.3	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-5	22.0	20.8	20.8	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-6	22.0	20.8	20.8	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-7	23.8	22.6	22.6	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-8	22.8	21.5	21.5	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-9	23.2	21.9	21.9	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible

Assessment of significance

- 5.3.7 The impact at all receptors for changes to annual mean NO2 and PM10 concentrations is predicted to be negligible. No changes to daily mean PM10 concentrations are predicted as a result of the construction of the Proposed Scheme.
- 5.3.8 Air quality effects arising from changes to traffic associated with the construction of the Proposed Development are anticipated to be insignificant, as pollutant concentrations are well below the relevant air quality standards and the impact descriptor at all receptors is negligible.

5.4 Operational traffic model

Operational traffic data used in this assessment are detailed in Volume 5: Appendix TR-001-000. Scenarios assessed were without the Proposed Scheme and with the Proposed Scheme in 2026.

Receptors assessed

5.4.2 Sensitive receptors within 200m of road links that meet the DMRB criteria have been included in this assessment. These are representative of worst-case exposure locations. The assessed receptors are listed in Table 14: Modelled receptors (operational phase) and Map AQ-01-025 (Volume 5).

Table 14: Modelled	racantara	(anarationa	nhaca)
Table 14: Modelled	receptors	coperationa	pnasei

Receptor	Description/Location	Ordnance Survey coordinates
25-2	486 Tyburn Road	411305, 290299
25-3	546 Tyburn Road	411402, 290449
25-4	545 Tyburn Road	411506, 290455
25-5	111 Bromford Drive	412281, 289789
25-6	94 Chillinghome Road	412827, 289949
25-10	76 Kingsleigh Drive	414491, 290067
25-11	31 Crawshaws Road	415193, 290307
25-12	77 Chadshunt Close	415956, 290616
25-13	274 Lanchester Way	416926, 290393

For receptors located within the Bromford and Castle Vale areas of the study area (25-2-25-6), where roads such as the A38 Kingsbury Road/Tyburn Road, A452 Chester Road and A4040 Bromford Lane are often busy, detailed modelling has been undertaken. For receptors located in the Castle Bromwich area of the study area (25-10-25-13), where the roads considered are not as busy, the DMRB screening method has been undertaken.

Background concentrations

5.4.4 The background concentrations used in the assessment are shown in Table 15:

Background 2026 concentrations at assessed receptors taken from the Defra maps.

Table 15: Background 2026 concentrations at assessed receptors

Receptor (or zone of	Concentrations (μg/m³)					
receptors)	NOx	NO ₂	PM10			
25-2	34.2	22.0	18.1			
25-3	34.2	22.0	18.1			
25-4	34.2	22.0	18.1			
25-5	32.1	21.1	18.8			
25-6	32.1	21.1	18.8			
25-10	28.0	18.7	12.2			
25-11	24.0	16.5	17.5			
25-12	24.0	16.5	17.5			
25-13	20.1	14.3	17.1			

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DMRB model results

This section provides the summary of the modelled pollutant concentrations for the assessed receptors in the operational phase. The magnitude of change and impact descriptor are also derived following the Environmental Protection UK (EPUK) methodology.¹⁷

Table 16: Summary of DMRB annual mean NO2 results (construction phase)

Receptor	Concentrations (μg/m³)		Change in concentrations	Magnitude of change	Impact descriptor
	2026 without Proposed	2026 with Proposed Scheme	(μg/m³)		
	Scheme				
25-10	27.4	27.4	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-11	19.3	19.3	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-12	20.6	20.6	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-13	19.3	19.3	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible

Table 17: Summary of DMRB annual mean PM10 results (construction phase)

Receptor	Concentrations (μg/m³)		Change in concentrations	Magnitude of change	Impact descriptor
	2026 without Proposed	2026 with Proposed Scheme	(μg/m³)		
	Scheme				
25-2	20.1	20.1	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-3	17.9	17.9	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-4	18.1	18.1	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-5	17.8	17.8	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible

Detailed modelling results

5.4.6 This section provides the summary of the modelled pollutant concentrations for the assessed receptors in the operational phase. The magnitude of change and impact descriptor are also derived following the Environmental Protection UK (EPUK) methodology. ¹⁷

Table 18: Summary of ADMS-Roads annual mean NO2 results (construction phase)

Receptor	Concentrations (µg/m³)		Change in concentrations	Magnitude of change	Impact descriptor
	2026 without Proposed	2026 with Proposed Scheme	(μg/m³)		
	Scheme				
25-2	25.8	25.8	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-3	25.7	25.7	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-4	24.9	24.9	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-5	23.6	23.6	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-6	23.4	23.4	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible

Table 19: Summary of ADMS-Roads annual mean PM10 results (construction phase)

Receptor	Concentrations (μg/m³)		Change in concentrations	Magnitude of change	Impact descriptor
	2026 without Proposed	2026 with Proposed Scheme	(μg/m³)		
	Scheme				
25-2	19.9	19.8	-0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-3	19.7	19.7	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-4	19.5	19.5	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-5	20.2	20.2	<0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible
25-6	20.2	20.3	+0.1	Imperceptible	Negligible

Assessment of significance

- The impact descriptor at all receptors for changes to annual mean NO2 and PM10 concentrations is predicted to be negligible. No changes to daily mean PM10 concentrations are predicted as a result of the operation of the Proposed Scheme.
- Air quality effects arising from changes to traffic associated with the operation of the Proposed Scheme are anticipated to be insignificant. 2026 pollutant concentrations are predicted to be well below the relevant air quality standards and the impact descriptor at all assessed receptors is negligible.

6 References

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